Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$),

wherein first to n-th signal voltages are to be applied to first to n-th pixel electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-frame period ,

wherein (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are to be applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period,

wherein response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from when the first to n-th signal voltages are applied to when the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied respectively are calculated, and

wherein in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from longest to shortest, the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in the second sub-frame period.

2. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device comprising a step of simultaneously applying a common signal voltage to a plurality of pixel electrodes of a plurality of pixels connected to a signal line, thereby displaying a common gray-scale among the plurality of pixels connected to the signal line.

3. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,

wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

a signal line;

a first scanning line;

a second scanning line;

a first thin film transistor connected to the signal line and the first scanning line;

a first pixel electrode connected to the first thin film transistor;

a second thin film transistor connected to the signal line and the second scanning line ; and

a second pixel electrode connected to the second thin film transistor,

wherein the method comprises the steps of:

applying a first signal voltage to the first and second pixel electrodes; and

applying a second signal voltage to the second pixel electrode,

wherein a difference between an absolute value of the first signal voltage and the second signal voltage is larger than 0 volt and smaller than 0.5 volt.

4. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

5. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

6. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein a first light emission color, a second light emission color, and a third light emission color are intermittently incident upon the liquid crystal display device.

7. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$);

a means for storing first to n-th signal voltages to be applied to first to n-th pixel electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a first sub-frame period;

a means for storing (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to be applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes of the first to n-th pixels respectively in a second sub-frame period;

a means for calculating response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from when the first to n-th signal voltages are applied to when the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied respectively; and

a means for applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in an order of the calculated response periods of liquid crystal of the first to n-th pixels from longest to shortest.

8. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 7, further comprising:

a means for selecting a signal line connected to one of first to n-th pixel TFTs (n is a natural number and $n \geq 2$) in the first to n-th pixels; and

a means for selecting a scanning line connected to the one of the first to n-th pixel TFTs in the first to n-th pixels.

9. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

10. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

11. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of pixels;

a plurality of pixel electrodes included in the pixels respectively;

a first means for detecting pixels which are connected to ~~the same~~ one signal line and which are to be applied with a common signal voltage for displaying a common gray-scale among the pixels, from all of the pixels; and

a second means for simultaneously applying the common signal voltage to pixel electrodes of the detected pixels.

12. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 11, wherein the second means includes a means for selecting a signal line connected to the detected pixels, and a means for selecting a scanning line connected to one of the detected pixels.

13. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 12, wherein the means for selecting a signal line has an address decoder.

14. (Previously Presented) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 12, wherein the means for selecting a scanning line has an address decoder.

15. (Canceled).

16. (Original) A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 7 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

17. (Original) A liquid crystal display device, wherein light sources of a liquid crystal display device according to claim 11 are composed of a light source of a first light emission color, a light source of a second light emission color, and a light source of a third light emission color.

18. (Canceled).

19. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device, wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and n≥2);

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,

wherein the method comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a first sub-frame period;

applying (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively.

20. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,

wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and n≥2);

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels respectively,

wherein the method comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a first sub-frame period;

applying (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in accordance with voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively, so that the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.

21. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,

wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and n≥2);

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels,

a first storage means; and

a second storage means,

wherein the method comprising comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

storing the first to n-th signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively, thereby obtaining voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively;

applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in accordance with the voltage differences.

22. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device,

wherein the liquid crystal display device comprises:

first to n-th pixels (n is a natural number and n≥2);

first to n-th pixel electrodes included in the first to n-th pixels,

a first storage means; and

a second storage means,

wherein the method comprising comprises:

applying first to n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in a first sub-frame period;

storing the first to n-th signal voltages in the first storage means;

storing (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages in the second storage means;

comparing the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively, thereby obtaining voltage differences between the first to n-th signal voltages and the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages respectively;

applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in a second sub-frame period;

deciding an order of applying the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages to the first to n-th pixel electrodes respectively in accordance with the voltage differences, so that the (n+1)-th to 2n-th signal voltages are applied to the first to n-th pixel electrodes in an order of the voltage differences from longest to shortest.

23. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

24. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

25. (Original) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

26. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 19, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

27. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 20, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

28. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 21, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.

29. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a liquid crystal display device according to claim 22, wherein the liquid crystal display device is driven in a field sequential system.